BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1863. NO. 210.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Meade's Army—Additional Northern News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Central train arrived at a late hour last night, but brought no news of importance.

It is reported that Meade has crossed the Pappahannock at Culpeper.

Gen. Meredith is the successor of Colonel Ludlow.

Commissioner of the Confederate authorities received official notification of the appointment. A meeting of the Commissioners will take place this week.

Most of the papers this morning have editorials strongly urging the people to respond to the late proclamation of the President.

The New York *Herald* states that twenty-five negro regiments are organized and in course of organization for Federal army.

Northern papers ridicule the idea that it is the purpose of the South to employ negro troops as asserted in an editorial letter to the *Tribune*, dated Richmond.

There is another Yankee flotilla in James river. Two gunboats and two gunboats came up as far as Sandy Point yesterday.

On the Mississippi River—Movements of the Enemy, &c.

CAIRO, August 3.—The latest from the Mississippi represents the river above Vicksburg as swarming with gunboats and transports. Eight gunboats and ten transports were counted between Vicksburg and Natchez on Friday. This does not, however, prevent communication with the trans-Mississippi department. Accounts from that side are cheering, but contraband. The enemy have placed a garrison of twenty-five hundred men at Carthage, at which prominent point of the river Grant is watching their movement. The enemy will attack him soon. No troops have gone up the river except McPherson's corps and part of Burnside's command.

On the South—Victory of Taylor and Magruder over Banks, &c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—A large number of the Chiefs of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, passed through here yesterday, on their way to their Great Father at Richmond. Grant has established a garrison of about 2,000 men near Natchez. Wirt Adams' scouts brings intelligence that Banks' forces under Dick Taylor at Donaldsville on the 23rd ultimo, were defeated with a loss of six thousand, including three thousand prisoners. Taylor's and Magruder's forces have since united on Teche River, which if true, will enable Taylor to place in position the seige guns captured at Brashear City and blockade the River below.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 4.—All quiet to-day. Battery Wagner in fine condition and far stronger than when the bombardment began. The people and troops are in good spirits.

Capt. Foote fastened on to a chap of a foreign appearance last evening and handed him over to the Provost Marshal, who forwarded him to Camp Holmes. From what Foote, from the facts that he obtained, is satisfied that the man is a spy. We hope Col. Mallett will investigate the case and give the rascal his desserts.

Before being arrested he took a general turn around, enquired about the location of public property, the fortifications, the slaves, &c. We have but little doubt but he is a spy sent here to examine the situation preparatory to a raid on this place.

Latham's Artillery.

Latham's N. C. Battery was in the thickest of the fight at Gettysburg and acquitted itself well. We are glad to see that the casualties were few. We have received the following letter from Capt. Latham:

CAMP NEAR CULPEPER COURT HOUSE, July 27, 1863.

EDS. PROGRESS:—I send for publication a list of the casualties of Latham's N. C. Battery in the recent fight near Gettysburg, Penn. The battery was engaged the 2d and 3d of July. Its position was immediately in front of the point to which the Yankees had been driven on the 1st, and General Hood, our division commander, was wounded while leading us in to action.

Wounded—B. Futrell, seriously in the arm; W. B. Mayfield, severely in the bowels; C. Hicks, painfully in the thigh; A. J. Griffin, severely in the head, (captured) L. Perin, slightly.

Major James W. Whitson, of Currituck, has been made Lieutenant Colonel of the 8th Regiment N. C. Troops, Col. Hinton promoted to Colonelcy of the 66th Regiment N. C. Troops.

Captain Edward C. Yellowly, of Pitt, has been made Major of the 8th Regiment N. C. Troops, vice Whitson promoted.

Major James S. Hines, of New Hanover, 1st Regiment N. C. Troops, has resigned on account of disability.

BRUNSWICK'S BLUFF.—This Gibraltar is growing rapidly and is quite a village. In addition to the soldiers' quarters neat log houses have been erected for their families and refugee ladies and children from Norfolk and Portsmouth. A hotel has been established and is doing a good business; a post office is also in operation, with mail facilities with Richmond twice a day. It also contains a very neat chapel, the pulpit of which is filled by the ministers from the city on the Sabbath. Another attractive feature is the splendid market garden, cultivated by the soldiers, which furnished them with an abundance of excellent vegetables.—*Pet. Express.*

YANKEE RAIDS IN TENNESSEE.—The Knoxville *Register* of the 2d says:

We learn that on Friday, the 24th instant, a company of twenty-five Yankee cavalry visited Pikeville, but done no damage farther than stealing negroes and horses.—On leaving Pikeville they went by way of Spencer, in Van Buren county, to Sparta, entering the town on the north side, while the citizens, it seems, had made preparations to resist them from an opposite direction. They remained in Sparta from Saturday night until Sunday morning. Captain Woods, Captain Bledsoe, William Bledsoe and one or two other citizens were captured.—They took off some forty negroes and a number of horses. Colonel Dibbrell lost three horses and three negroes.—The Yankees' cavalry is reported to be at Carthage.

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir party strifes, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one man should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas I. Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederacy than the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3d CON. DIST. OF N. C.

July 28-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE will MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.

July 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS, of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country, and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civic position, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is, Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and prudent statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till election and send bills to this office.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS administered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $3 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States, Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307, Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,

Aug 4-2w H. PORTER.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHEREVER known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "Your Pills have been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.

Address GEO. W. DEEMS,

Aug 1-2tawlm* Wilson, N. C.

MONEY LOST.

A ROLL OF MONEY, AMOUNTING TO A FEW dollars over two hundred, was lost in the streets of this city, on yesterday, the 4th inst., between the office of the Spirit of the Age and the Auction Store of Creech & Litchford. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office, or returning it to the loser.

Aug 4-2t A. M. GORMAN.

FOR HIRE.

A NO. 1 WASHER AND IRONER, WITHOUT INcumbrance. Apply to

C. L. McNIDER,

Aug 5-2t Yarborough House.

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.

April 7-tf

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,

GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,

HILLSBORO' STREET,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND, OF HER OWN MANUfacture, Beeswax and Tallow Candles. Beeswax and Tallow wanted in either small or large quantites.—Highest market prices paid.

Raleigh, Aug 1-2w*

JUST RECEIVED.

THE IMMORTAL C. M. FARRISS HAS JUST REturned with a splendid assortment of

BLOCKADE GOODS,

with the latest report of London Fashions. Call and see.

LACK & FARRISS,

July 9-tf Merchant Tailors.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,

May 14-tf Auctioneer

Standard copy

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

SEAL. Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.

Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instructions immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are instructed to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.

J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD.

TWO HORSES AND ONE MULE TAKEN FROM my Stables by the 3d New York Cavalry, the 30th July, 1863, one horse about seven years old, a sun-burnt, yellow sorrel, thick, heavy set, short tale, with tale and main a little wavy; had on shoes before; hind feet white and very tender footed, and is gentle in all work, but rough under the sadde. The Filly is about three years old, blood bay, with white in her forehead about the size of a half dollar, with a long tale with a few white hairs in the end of it, and a roan spot on her side. The mule is a very small horse mule, three years old, rather a mouse color, with main and tail cropped, and has a dark stripe down his back. I will pay one hundred dollars for the Mule and two hundred dollars each for the Horses, provided they are not injured. W. W. PARKER,

Aug 5-1w* Rocky Mount, N. C.

$10 REWARD.

LOST BETWEEN RALEIGH AND CAMP HOLMES, a Pocket Book, containing five ten dollar bills, three five dollar bills, and five dollars in twenty-five cent notes, also containing an order for the exchange of a pair of shoes, and a permit of absent from camp until 5 o'clock on Monday evening. Also some other change. Any person finding the above will do a soldier a great favor by leaving it at the Progress office.

August 4-6t*

$100 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD FOR MY negro man DONUM, aged 23 years, about 6 feet high, slim built, and dark complexion. He left Clarksville, Va., with two negroes belonging to Mr. Hoyt, of Washington, and will try to reach Newbern or Washington.

SAM'L S. BIDDLE.

Forestville, Aug. 4-tf.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SHOE FACTORY FOR SALE IN THOMASVILLE, N. C.

THE BUILDING IS LARGE AND WELL ARRANGED for the business. The machinery was purchased just before the war began, and is capable of turning out 150 pair of shoes per day. The hands at present employed can be retained by the purchaser if desired. For further particulars, apply to W. F. RICE, Ag't.,

Aug. 4-5t* Thomasville, N. C.

NEW BUGGY FOR SALE.

A NEW HICKORY BUGGY FOR SALE.

Apply to A. MITCHELL,

Aug 3-6t-($6) Hillsboro', N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPORTED LIQUORS AT AUCTION.

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR AUCTION and Commission Stores, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following consignment of Liquors, brought over by the steamer Advance: 30 Kegs, extra No. 1 Jamaica Rum. 12 Cases, 1 doz bottles each, best French Brandy. These Liquors were selected for medicinal purposes, and are pure.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,

July 31-td Auctioneers.

Register and Standard copy till day.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to

July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,

June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,

July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.

March 24-tf.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garded. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or the cash if preferred.

R. S. LEWIS, C. M. E.

July 17-td

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6½ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Chale, of Baltimore, The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,

July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to

June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, CAPT. C. S.

May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 25-6m

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day.....$ 5
Week.....28
Month.....90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,

June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

LORILLARD'S SNUFF, RAILROAD SNUFF,

Lorrilard's Scotch (Salt) Snuff, Appleby's Railroad (Fresh) Snuff. For sale by A. A. WILLARD,

June 15-3m Greensboro' N. C.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF LENOIR county, a Negro Boy who says his name is CALVIN, and that he belongs to Mr. Samuel Woodley. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOSIAH WOOD, Jailer,

Aug 3-1w* Kinston, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,) Raleigh, Aug. 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

I. ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON MILITARY MATters intended for His Excellency, the Governor, must be written and sent to the Adjutant General, who will lay them before the Governor and return his answer.

II. For the present the Governor declines to issue any exemptions from home defence duty, and all applications for such exemption to ensure attention must be forwarded through the commanding officer of the regiment with his approval.

By order of Gov. VANCE: R. S. TUCKER,

Aug 4-1w Maj. and A. A. A. C.

All daily papers in the State copy one week and weekly papers two times.

Headquarters Enrolling Office, THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, Goldsboro, N. C., July 30, 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14, Col. Peter Mallette Commanding Conscripts for N. C., Commanding Officers of the several Regiments of Militia in the 3d Congressional Districts of N. C., comprising the counties of Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Johnston and Wayne, will assemble all white male persons between 18 and 45 years of age (this order includes *all persons* who have not been discharged or exempted heretofore within the above age) at the following time and places for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Board:

19th Reg't N C Militia, Jones county, at Shady Grove, August 20th 1863.

21st Reg't N C Militia, Onslow county, at Jacksonville, August 22d and 24th, 1863.

26th Reg't N C Militia, Duplin county, at Kenansville, August 26th and 27th, 1863.

24th Reg't N C Militia, Sampson county, at Clinton, August 29th and 31st, 1863.

25th Reg't N C Militia, Sampson county at Clinton, September 1st and 2d, 1863.

117th Reg't N C Militia, Johnston county, at Smithfield, September 4th and 5th, 1863.

41st Reg't N C Militia, Johnston county, at Smithfield, September 7th and 8th, 1863.

27th Reg't N C Militia, Wayne county, at Goldsboro, September 10th, 1863.

28th Reg't N C Militia, Wayne county, at Goldsboro, September 11th, 1863.

J. A. BARNETT, Capt. and Enrolling Officer, 3d Cong, Dist.

SAML. R. RIXEY, Surg. P. A. C. S., L. TURNER SMITH, M. D., J. H. FAISON, M. D. } Ex. Board.

July 31-10t

Wilmington Journal please copy one week and send bill to this office.

Headquarters Enrolling Office, FIFTH DISTRICT, OXFORD, N. C., July 25th, 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS NO. 14, Col. Peter Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts, N. C., Commanding Officers of the several Regiments of Militia in the 5th Congressional District of North Carolina, comprising the counties of Franklin, Nash, Warren, Granville, Wake and Orange, will assemble all white male persons "between 18 and 45 years of age, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail," at the amination by the Medical Board, for final enrollment and ex-

40th Reg't N C Militia, Franklin county, at Louisburg, August 20th.

32d Reg't N C Militia, Nash county, at Nashville, August 22d.

37th Reg't N C Militia, Warren county, at Warrenton, August 24th.

42d Reg't N C Militia, Granville county, at Oxford, August 26th.

43d Reg't N C Militia, Granville county, at Oxford, August 27th.

38th Reg't N C Militia, Wake county, at Raleigh, August 29th and 31st.

39th Reg't N C Militia, Wake county, at Raleigh, September 1st.

118th Reg't N C Militia, Wake county, at Raleigh, September 2d.

45th Reg't N C Militia, Orange county, at Hillsboro', September 4th.

46th Reg't N C Militia, Orange county, at Hillsboro' September 5th and 7th.

A. LANDIS, JR., Enrolling Officer 5th District N. C.

H. W. CAFEEY, Asst. Surg. P. A. C. S., W. H. DAVIS, M. D., H. C. HERNDON, M. D., } Ex. Bd.

July 29-1w

Standard copy two weeks.

Conscript Office, Camp Holmes, N. C., July 23, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROCLAMATION OF the President, issued the 15th inst., Colonels of Militia will, on the 20th day of August, enroll all persons in the bounds of their Regiments, between the ages of 18 and 45, who have not already received certificates of exemption or detail.

Enrolling Officers of North Carolina are directed to make their appointments immediately to visit the Regiments within their Districts, commencing on the 20th day of August.

Notice is hereby given to all interested, that persons liable to conscription have the right to volunteer in any company in regular service of the Confederate States before enrollment. After enrollment they must come to camp, where they will be assigned to commands of their choice as far as practicable. All persons, therefore, desiring to volunteer, must do so before the 20th of August, (the day of enrollment.) Transportation will be furnished at this office.

After enrollment substitutes cannot be accepted under any circumstances except at this office. The principal is required to appear in person with the substitute. Substitutes under 18 or over 50 will not be accepted. Certificate of good moral character is required before the substitute will be taken.

This call is made by the President from absolute necessity to meet the increased force of the enemy; to strengthen and support our gallant and veteran army; to protect and defend our homes and firesides, and drive the invader from our soil. Our veteran troops require the assistance of every man who can shoulder a musket or draw a sword. The Commandant, therefore, earnestly hopes that this call will be responded to promptly, cheerfully and with our unwavering determination to swell the list of our glorious and gallant dead, if necessary, for our freedom and independence.

The Commandant takes pleasure again in acknowledging the efficient aid rendered him by the State Officers, and exhorts them to renewed zeal in supplying the necessities of the army.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT, Com'dt of Conscripts for N. C.

J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. July 24-2w

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day.....$6.00
" " week.....35,00
" " month.....100,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

TO HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR A STRONG, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN. APPLY at

July 22-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $6 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**--To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Peace—Public Meetings.

Every man, woman and child in the Confederacy is supposed to desire peace. In the army and out of the army, men in office and out of office—all intelligent, honest men want peace; but there is a diversity of opinion as to how far we should go and what steps we should take to secure the object which all so much desire.

In the first place we have a radical faction that will hear to nothing but a war to the last man and the last dollar—always excepting themselves of course—or the complete and entire independence of the Confederacy, to embrace all the slave States save Delaware, and the restoration of all the slaves and other property destroyed or stolen since the war commenced. This, we say, is the platform of the radicals—those who were clamorous for war before it commenced—provided they can have those who are favorable to negotiations for an honorable peace to do the fighting, and let them remain at home to speculate and preach, and talk about mobbing and hanging all men who dare to tell them they are fanatics and fools. The history of the past two years and the present situation of affairs clearly tell us that we can never have peace upon such terms—in other words, that we can never conquer and subjugate the North; and until we do that we can never have such a peace as they contend for.

Another class there is who desire peace but they think all agitations of the subject are wrong—that we should *pray* for peace, fight on and wait for something to turn up. That England and France, one or the other or both, may interfere and save us; that Spain, Mexico or some of the other *first class* power will recognize us; the Chinese may send us a navy with which we can blow Lincoln's hulks out of the water, or something else not yet heard of or thought of will turn up to give us a happy issue out of all our troubles. This is the sanguinous class—men whose hope predominates over their reason—who trust more to luck and chance than reason and common sense. They were the advocates of peaceable secession, predicted separation and a glorious country without bloodshed, promised to do all the fighting and drink all the blood, and pledged themselves to establish slavery in Kansas and all the other territories. They are not near so bad as the radicals—in fact they generally mean well, but reason is a thing they ignore and follow blindly the promptings of passion and prejudice. Since the order for the enrollment of men from 40 to 45 was made many conversions have taken place among this class, and they are now becoming more clamorous for peace than they ever were for war.

There is another class, and it embraces an immense majority of the people of this State and the Confederacy. We mean those who favor negotiations for peace. This class are not in favor of any dishonorable overtures, or base submission. They have supported the war thus far with their means and their blood, and will continue to do so, but while they would have our Generals to manœuvre our men in the field they desire that our statesmen should make an effort to negotiate with the enemy for a settlement of the existing troubles. They would willingly fight on could they see any chance to close the war and secure an honorable peace in that way, but they think that a prolongation of the struggle will only be the means of further butchery and greater destruction of property, without bringing peace. They are told that the enemy commenced the war and that overtures must come from them; that propositions for negotiations from us would be degrading and humiliating, that the weaker power has no alternative but to fight on, &c. They cannot understand the philosophy of such reasoning. They believe that there is a powerful party in the North favorable to peace, and that if an effort were made by our government that the pressure that would be brought to bear upon those who rule at Washington would be so great that they could not resist it; and that negotiations once commenced would end in a peace that would be honorable and one that we could accept. They think that if Conventions could be held, North and South, composed of delegates selected by the people without intimidation or menace, that commissioners might be appointed for a Convention or Conference, representing all the States, that might agree upon a settlement that would stop the inhuman slaughter going on and restore peace and quiet to the country. This class of persons comprises those who have ever opposed fanaticism and mischief, those who clung to the old government as long as they could do so consistent with honor and patriotism and who have ever been the opposers and denouncers of the plotters of treason and the workers of iniquity in every section. When the war broke out they rushed to arms and have drenched the soil of an hundred battle fields with their blood, and they are still to be found at the post of danger and of duty.—But they can see no peace to come by war, or good result to the South by a prolongation of the struggle, and they want that some means be tried to bring about a peace. They are not cowards, and he who makes the charge is a base calumniator. They are not afraid of subjugation, for without help from those who helped the fanatics of the North inaugurate the war, they know they can fight on for years if not indefinitely; but they want to stay the hand of destruction; to restore the brave soldier to his loved ones; to relieve the want and destitution which has become so frightful and to arrest the torrent of demoralization and spirit of lawlessness that is diffusing itself throughout the land.

But few wars have ever been stopped by fighting alone. Negotiation and diplomacy has to be resorted to, sooner or later, and now, after over two years of a struggle in which we have achieved victories that have given us the respect and elicited the applause of the nations of the earth, the friends of peace think that there can be no disgrace or humiliation in a proposition for a settlement by negotiation. We think ourself that negotiation should have been tried twelve months ago, and we think it should be tried now.—We are in favor of peace, as we think any kind of a peace that guarantees us liberty and the right to hold and enjoy property preferable to perpetual war. We want peace with separation and the institution of slavery if possible; but we do not hesitate to declare that we prefer any kind of a peace that will leave the people free, to subjugation or a tyranny of our own creation.

While we will stand by these declarations and will go as far as the farthest to secure an immediate, honorable and lasting peace, we do not hesitate to say that if all efforts for peace by negotiation should fail, and the war is to be continued, we are in favor of a universal conscription of all men able to bear arms, without regard to wealth, standing or profession, for in no other way can those disturbers of society and enemies to the liberty of the citizen and the rights of the masses, who made the war, be induced to help fight its battles. First of all, we want peace, but if we can't get that, we are for anybody or any measure that will compel those men among us who have boasted that they made the revolution, to endure the danger and hardships of the battle field. It is a notorious fact that, thus far, most of them have either bought out or skulked out.

Now a word as to the public meetings that are being held in different counties of the State. The people compose the State, and our bill of rights gives the people of any State, county or neighborhood the right to assemble together to consult for the public good and express their views in reference to public affairs. Meetings have been held in some fifteen counties and other counties will follow until the whole State will speak out. Though we may not favor all that has been done or said at these meetings, we have seen nothing that we could denounce, and certainly nothing that we can consider [illegible] But some say these meetings are premature and must be broken up. Who will break them up?—The Government? Then we are a subjugated and an enslaved people; for if the freedom of the press and of speech be denied us, then we have nothing to fight for and but little to live for. Will those valiant gentlemen who have offered their services to the Governor to suppress newspapers and destroy private property do it? We tell them that it they attempt it blood will flow in North Carolina as freely as courses the water from her mountains. The masses of the people of this State are not to be intimidated by the threats of violence made by a few skulkers, and those who control the government have too much sense, even if they desired, to attempt the suppression of public sentiment in this State, but we have no reason to suppose that they want to do any such a thing.

A few unprincipled politicians and mortgaged presses that denounced the gallant, patriotic gentleman who now fills the Executive chair, as a Unionist and his supporters as traitors, now threaten certain persons with mob violence because they express themselves in favor of peace. We tell them that the people of this city, and the advocates of peace throughout the State would deprecate mob violence or riot, and that they will never be guilty of any unlawful proceedings, but should these infamous cowards attempt to execute their threats, the sewers of this city will run with their gore. True, we have sent ninety thousand men to the field, but we have an army of thirty thousand more that will fight before the liberty of the press or of speech shall be suppressed on their soil by any power on earth. We tell these minions of power, these hangers around the king's gate, these advocates of despotism and mob law, to beware! A volcano slumbers beneath their feet that is ready to burst forth at the slightest provocation.

The sovereign people of the State, who choose to hold meetings and express their sentiments as to the state of the country and their desire for peace, are told that the temper of neither section is favorable to peace, and that the war must go on until "a more convenient season." Pray for peace and fight, but take no steps towards negotiation. How supremely ridiculous. Yes, pray for peace, they cry, but dictate to God Almighty the terms upon which alone you will have it. Could presumption, sacrilege, infamy and folly go farther? If we pray God for peace we must use the means He has placed within our reach to secure that peace, and no sensible man would think the sword the means that will prove most pleasing in His sight. The sword has been tried for over two long years, and no intelligent person can assert that Providence has been particularly partial to either side. On the contrary it would seem that both sections, North and South, are particular objects of His displeasure. Let us not deceive ourselves further. This war is a wicked war. Both sides have sinned grievously, and we can expect no answer to prayers for peace while we continue the pharisaical cry, that we thank God that we are not as others.

The people are generally honest and will always do right, if not misled by designing demagogues, and if they want to hold peace meetings let them hold them. The class of men that got them into the trouble will see the last one of them butchered and not lift a finger. The people compose the State and the State it sovereign, and we want them to speak out on the subject of peace. We are not afraid that they will do anything that will tarnish the fair fame of their old mother, or affect injuriously the Confederate cause. Those who would suppress the free expression of opinion by the masses of the people are unprincipled demagogues, and men who favor the withdrawing of all power from the people that it may be vested in the general government and a consolidated despotism established over us. We tell the minions of power and the slaves of party, in this State, that the people are not to be suppressed.

Tax in Kind.

Among the list of appointments of the collectors for the tax in kind, that is to say one tenth of all the productions of the soil, made for the Confederacy, the *Sentinel* gives the following:

For North Carolina.—Major Edward Bradford, Controlling Quartermaster, Hillsboro', N. C. Captains D. Pender, James McGowan, L. Hilliard, Johnson H. Bryan, C. R. King, J. M. Finger, Carter H. Harrison.

Major Bradford, as we have already stated, has been removed, and some North Carolinian will be appointed in his place. We know of no particular objection to any of the rest; we think however that persons who have been disabled in the service should have had precedence over all others, and we know many such in the State who have all the qualifications necessary for the performance of the duties. Major Bradford would have made a good officer for all we know; our only objection to him was that he was not a North Carolinian.

The authorities at Charleston are calling for more laborers to work on the defences of the city.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI!

BATTLE AT HELENA!!

GEN. HOLMES COMMANDS OUR FORCES!!

The Enemy in Possession of Helena, &c!!

The subjoined is the first connected account of the battle at Helena, Arkansas, that has reached us through a Southern source. It will be seen that Lieut. Gen. Holmes commanded our forces, and not General Price, as heretofore stated. The account is from the Little Rock *True Democrat* of July 8th:

We have delayed the publication of the paper one day for the purpose of getting a satisfactory account of the battle at Helena, which was fought last Saturday. Gov. Flannagin and Col. Gordon Peay have just arrived from the army. From the Governor, who was at the battle, we have obtained, substantially, the following statement in regard to the plan of the attack and its results. Our forces were as follows: Fagan's brigade of eighteen hundred effective men; Parson's of nineteen hundred; McRae's of thirteen hundred; Marmaduke's of eighteen hundred and Walker's of one thousand, making in all about seven thousand men. Besides these forces there was Blocker's battery and some artillery attached to Marmaduke's and Walker's brigades. According to the plan of the battle, Brooks' regiment and Blocker's battery were to occupy the attention of the Federals in the bottom below Helena, between the hills and the river; the balance of Fagan's brigade was to attack the forces in the rifle pits leading to the fort on the hill near Hindman's house; General Price's forces, comprising Parson's and McRae's brigades, were to attack the fort on the graveyard hill and Fort Gorman, while Generals Marmaduke and Walker—the latter on the right—were to attack the fort on the road leading up the river, called Grant's mill road. Taking the disposition of the forces as we have given it, commencing below the town, thence on the hills back of it around to the river above, and some idea may be formed of the battle-field. Besides the forts named, there was Fort Curtis, situated nearer to the town, and in the half circle described by the others. The attack by our forces was to be simultaneous. The regiment and battery below engaged the attention of the enemy according to the plan. Gen. Fagan's forces, a little in advance of ahe others, commenced the attack between 4 and 5 a. m., passing over and around the spurs of the steep hills, running into the bottom.—He encountered the enemy in his rifle pits, and drove him from them successively, under a heavy enfilading fire from the fort near Hindman's house and from the gunboats. His progress was of course slow, but he reached the fort, after suffering perhaps the severest loss of any of our forces, and succeeded in communicating with General Price to his left. His men were so much exhausted, and his ranks so thinned, that he did not succeed in taking the fort.

The next fort, on the graveyard hill, was taken, probably by Glenn's regiment of McRea's brigade.—There were two guns in it, one was left in good order but the other had a shot rammed in without powder. While taking this fort our men were exposed to the enemy's fire from the fort near Hindman's house, from Fort Gorman above and from the gunboat.—The cannonading was terrific. We failed to take Fort Gorman—it was too strong for infantry, being the best fort they have. Still farther above, Marmaduke and Walker drove in the enemy's pickets, planted their artillery on the ridge to command the river, but the enemy found safety behind the levee. The fort on Grant's mill road was not taken—probably not attacked.

The fight having lasted five hours with the results stated, when our forces were all withdrawn in good order. The enemy remained in his works and evidently expected a renewal of the fight. The day was hot and our troops suffered from want of water and from heavy marching. They had slept none the previous night. But the time for the attack had already passed and there was no time for delay.

The casualties on our side were about 400 killed and wounded; the number taken prisoners is variously estimated, but is not large. Loss of the enemy not known. General Prentiss, who was in command of the Federal forces, promised to parole our wounded. Capt. Walter Watkins, son of Hon. Geo. C. Watkins, was seen to fall, and is supposed to have been killed. Lieut. Wm. F. Rector, son of ex-Governor Rector, is reported mortally wounded. Colonel Ball was reported wounded, and was taken prisoner with the Lieut. Colonel of his regiment. Major George A. Gallagher, acting Adjutant General to Gen. Holmes, was wounded by a ball from a sperical shot which struck him on the cabin, breaking the jawbone and knocking out his front teeth. Frank Vaughan, of this county, lost an arm. There are other casualties spoken of, but not sufficiently certain to be mentioned. We regret that we cannot give a list of them, but should one come before we go to press, we will give it.

Gen. Holmes acted gallantly during the fight, and when he took the fort on the graveyard hill, he left his position and went into it under a heavy fire, which was turned loose at every object that passed. He lost the horse which he rode into the fort. Gen. Price was always with his men, and we know they fought well with the old veteran.

The only property destroyed during the fight was the negro quarters below the town.

We are unable to give the force of the enemy. It was ascertained that they were not reinforced up to the night prior to the attack, though boats were arriving all day and during the fight. General Price sent word to General Holmes that he had been reliably informed that the Federals received reinforcements on the day of the fight, amounting to five thousand. The town was strongly fortified and the fortifications appeared to have been built for some time. Every approach was stopped up with fallen timber and abattis work, except the road leading down the river, but they worked all night before the fight blockading it.

The attack was intended to have been made about the first of July, and might have been more of a success, but the rains for ten days previous were so heavy that the whole country was flooded and the streams were almost impassable. General Price's little army, led by their indomitable old chieftain, struggled throug mud and water for many days, and reached the point of attack only the night before. These delays were unavoidable, and the reinforcements arrived to the enemy about the time the battle commenced, so that they could not have been foreseen in the calculations.

The negro troops, though protected by rifle pits, and every kind of fortifications, showed the white feather and fled to the protection of the gunboats.

Our army is yet around Helena, but the enemy will not venture out of their defences and give us an open battle.

Details of the casualties will be published as soon as received. The deaths of young Watkins and Rector are much deplored, and their families have the sympathies of the whole community.

We are glad to hear that the people are still true and loyal, even around Helena, though all the defences and houses for five or six miles from it are destroyed, and little or no crops are being made within a circuit of fifteen or twenty miles from the town.

THE RAID OF MORGAN—INCIDENTS OF HIS TRIP THROUGH INDIANA.

The Indianapolis (Indiana) *Journal's* account of Morgan's doings in that State, says:

A force of 4,000 mounted men cannot pass through a belt of country, and subsist upon it, without inflicting great loss upon it, and those living along the line of Morgan's march have, of course, suffered losses; but we cannot hear of any serious damage to the railroads or public property.

Mr. Holmes of Jackson county, who joined Hobson's force with one hundred and fifty men, and followed up the chase to Hamilton, Ohio, returned last evening, having left Hamilton at seven o'clock in the morning. He found it impossible to overtake the raiders. Hobson's horses are jaded, and his men are falling behind in large squads, and he finds the country stripped of horses as he advances. Morgan, in some places, represents himself as commanding Union troops, and often induces the most intensely loyal citizens to point out to his scouts where the best horses in the neighborhood are to be found. He uses every expedient to deceive, and in many settlements Colonel Hobson and his force are looked upon with dread, the inhabitants thinking they had just fed the Union troops, and that Hobson was the terrible Morgan, who was to sweep all they possessed of this world's goods out of existence.

Some of the incidents of this march are extremely ludicrous, and will make up a funny chapter in the history of the second raid into Indiana. Indeed, the entire pursuit was more funny and had more of the comic than the tragic about it.

Morgan's force is said, by persons who were in his hands, and who have had some military experience, to be about four thousand, and to consist of veteran troopers, and held in hand by rigid discipline. Hobson's force is about five thousand strong, now jaded and almost worn out.

When Morgan reached the neighborhood of Versailles there were four hundred men assembled there, organizing a mounted force to join in his pursuit.—His advanced guard dashed in upon them and captured the greater part of the stock before the men could even mount to escape. At Versailles, Hobson's forces met the Madison troops under command of Mr. Branham, returning from the chase, having abandoned it in disgust.

Near Harrison, Morgan captured six home guards, and compelled them to take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. He then let them go, telling them that they would meet another party of his men a few miles in the rear. When the men met the force of Colonel Hobson, they supposed it to be Morgan's rear guard, and were good secesh. They were arrested and tried, and it plainly appearing that they took the oath under compulsion were released.

There is rather an amusing story told about Lawrenceburg. On Saturday they were rejoicing over the fall of Vicksburg, and the city was decorated with flags, scarcely a house but had one displayed. Suddenly the news came that Morgan was rapidly approaching. The flags mysteriously disappeared, and the good people of the burg prepared to make the best terms possible with the five long range guns, that John is supposed to carry with him.

As Mr. Holmes returned last evening he was told that General Law Wallace had telegraphed to Lawrenceburg for all the wagons in that region to be sent for his use to Sunman's station. He was sure he could put his infantry through in such conveyances fast enough to overtake Morgan. When the trains passed Sunman's station General Wallace was piling his boys into such wagons as he had already collected, but it was not thought he had sufficient transportation for a very large army.

Mr. Holmes says there is a perfect panic in portions of the country through which the two forces have passed. Many persons have taken to their beds from fright, and the sight of a dozen horsemen along the road even yet will cause a perfect stampede.

A gentleman who was captured by Morgan at one of the railroad stations, and forced to drive him in a buggy to visit a portion of his forces some three or four miles distant, says that Morgan told him he had halted one whole day for Hobson to come up, and on other occasions had waited for hours for him (the distance it was said he was in his rear, but he could not wait always—his business was pressing.

Weldon.

There can now be no doubt but the movement on Weldon has been entirely abandoned, for the present, the forces having returned to Suffolk and Norfolk.—They will not remain idle, however, and we should not be surprised to hear, at any time, that another raid is moving on the road somewhere between Wilmington and Petersburg. Of the raiders recently threatening Weldon the Petersburg *Express* says:

A gentleman who left Suffolk Sunday night, reached here yesterday afternoon. He states that the entire cavalry expedition which lately made an effort to reach Weldon, composed of Spears' and Dodges cavalry, reached Suffolk Sunday forenoon about 10 o'clock, and at 8 p. m., took up their line of march for Norfolk. A battery of eight pieces, known as Howard's Regular U. S. Artillery, which also accompanied the expedition, proceeded to Murfreesboro, whence it will be shipped to Mewbern, N. C. The expedition was under command of Col. Spears, and the men freely acknowledged in Suffolk, that the expedition was a complete failure.

These men will not be allowed to remain idle. We may expect to hear from them again soon. They will next turn up probably on the north side of James river, or may go round to Meade's army, as it is known that that General's cavalry force has been much reduced during the past five or six weeks.

THE CAVALRY FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—PROMOTION OF COL. BAKER.

The late cavalry engagement on the Rappahannock was a brilliant affair to our arms, and the gallant Baker, of the 1st Cavalry was made Brigadier on the field. We find the following letter in the Richmond Enquirer:

CULPEPER C. H., Aug. 3.

Gentlemen:—It may not be uninteresting to your readers to know some of the particulars of the cavalry fight of 1st inst.

The enemy were reported crossing in force at Kelly's mills, on the night of 31st. The 1st, Col. Baker, of Beverly's ford to Kelly's mills, was the brigade of Hampton's cavalry brigade, commanded by Col. Baker, of 1st N. C. Regiment. About 9 o'clock at night the command was marched to Brandy Station, where it remained all night. Next morning the pickets were driven from the river, at the Rappahannock bridge; by the enemy's infantry, in order to allow their cavalry to cross.

They advanced very cautiously, our supporting regiment firing slowly before them, for a mile, when they made a stand with the brigade, and held them at bay for two or three hours.

During the day we charged the enemy [illegible] each regiment charging not less than twice, and repelled them every time.

From 11 A. M. till 5 P. M., our brigade, the only greatly superior force, which, from information derived from prisoners, consisted of two divisions, not less than four brigades, and whipped them at every point where we came into close encounter with them. During this time, we had no support whatever, only five o'clock two regiments of infantry were sent up as skirmishers; afterwards other infantry came up, and the enemy were driven across the river.

Our brigade behaved admirably, and was led elegantly by Col. Baker, who was severely wounded in the right arm, and has undergone an operation of resection. It would be invidious to make [illegible] where every one acted so well, but it will not be amiss to say that the brigade cheered Colonel Baker lustily, and that he was made Brigadier General on the field for gallantry.

Our loss was heavy. Col. Black, 1st S. C.; Col. Young, Cobb's Legion; Lieut. Col. [illegible] C., Maj. Wright, Cobb's Legion; Capt. [illegible] C. and other officers were wounded. Capt. [illegible] of Richmond; 12th Va. infantry, was killed in the evening, while skirmishing with the enemy. Our exact loss is I cannot say—we lost [illegible] but took forty or fifty.

The enemy's loss was certainly much heavier than ours.

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAID—GEN. FOSTER'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1863.—The following official report has been received at the headquarters of the army:—

NEWBERN, N. C., July 24.

Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief United States Army.

General:—I have the honor to report that the cavalry raid, having for its object the destruction of railroad bridge at Rocky Mount, has returned completely successful. The expedition consisted of the Third regiment New York cavalry, and a squadron of the twelth and of Mix's men (cavalry), a company of North Carolina, and was under the command of Brigadier Gen. Edward E. Potter, of my Staff. The bridge over the Tar river at Rocky Mount, a station on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad between Goldsboro' and Weldon, was completely destroyed. The bridge was three hundred and [illegible] feet long, and one hundred feet high. A cotton mill, filled; a flouring mill, containing thousands barrels of flour and large quantities of hard bread; a machine shop, containing shells, gunpowder and other munition of war; a large depot, offices, &c., an engine and a train of cars; a wagon train of twenty-five wagons, filled with stores and munitions; an armory and machine shop; with the machinery and materials; and eight hundred bales of cotton, were all destroyed.

At Tarboro' two steamboats and one large and iron-clad in process of construction, a saw mill, a train of cars, one hundred bales of cotton and large quantities of subsistence and ordnance stores were destroyed. About one hundred prisoners were taken, and some three hundred animals, horses and mules.—Some three hundred contrabands followed the expedition into Newbern.

The force had constant fighting with the enemy who made great endeavors to intercept their return but in every case the enemy's position was [illegible] turned or they were compelled to retire. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing will not exceed twenty-five men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER,
Maj. Gen'l. Comm[illegible]

ARRAYING THE POOR AGAINST THE RICH.—The Knoxville *Register* had promulgated the truths here it would have been severely lectured for "attempting to array the poor against the rich." Such facts always bring forth such complaints in this locality. The *Register* says and we have no doubt but it speaks truly:

Will it be believed that there are men among us who manifest an unwillingness to defend their homes and firesides? Are they the poor, ignorant rabble—the *vile canaille*, who have little at stake in this struggle? No; let the truth be told—they are, in the main, property holders. What motives prompt these men? Are they weak in the knees, or do they desire to save their property, in case of a successful Yankee invasion, by being able to claim that they have never borne arms against Abe's minions? Do they wish to maintain a semi-neutral position, so that if the Yankees visit us, they can run off to the good Union man and engage him to protect their property? Do some of our citizens know that such conduct, during the recent raid, is known?

True, we have quite a respectable amount of patriotism here—many of our citizens have done a great deal of talking. But the time has come for men to show their willingness to engage in a sterner warfare, and how can a man look his wife and children in the face, when he is unwilling to raise his hand in their defence?"

Charleston.

The *Mercury* of Monday says:

The aspect of affairs on Morris Island and elsewhere in our immediate neighborhood has not materially changed since our last issue.

On Saturday quite a spirited bombardment was kept up by the hostile land batteries, but the fleet did not participate. On Sunday some of the Yankee wooden gunboats steamed in and fired at Battery Wagner, but soon withdrew, leaving the fight, as during the day before, to the land batteries exclusively.

We have heard of but two casualties—slight wounds received by two members of the 51st North Carolina Regiment.

On Friday night the enemy threw some shell from one of our transport steamers when near Cummings Point, but without inflicting any injury.